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Labor INFORMATION BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 1941

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Business Profits

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Home Ownership for Defense Workers

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS · WASHINGTON

Labor INFORMATION BULLETIN

BORIS STERN
Editor

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
FRANCES PERKINS, Secretary

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Labor Problems Resulting From Defense Priorities

By ROBERT R. R. BROOKS

Labor Division, Office of Production Management

The defense production program is making enormous changes in American economic life. Raw materials and equipment are being diverted from civilian to military uses. Labor forces are being transferred from industry to industry and from community to community. New skills are being learned and old skills relearned. The total volume of production has passed all the peaks known in American industrial history and is still increasing.

Amidst this unprecedented over-all expansion of industry, there are apparent, however, a number of dislocations which in many instances may prove extremely serious. Plants which have been working full time, employing large bodies of workers, are compelled to cut their output or to close down entirely. This causes serious unemployment among the workers affected and a lowering of morale in the community.

The most important of these dislocations are the results of two factors: An actual shortage in the supply of certain materials, and the transfer of essential materials from existing civilian production to expanding military production. Whether the unemployment results from a decrease in the supply of a product or its transfer from civilian to military use makes little difference to the man who is thrown out of a job or to the community whose pay roll is cut in half or to those who want to see every available machine and every hand and brain directed toward building up the defense of this country.

SAMPLES OF DISLOCATION

Shortage of Materials.—Silk imports to the United States have been completely shut off as a result of the current difficulties with Japan. All silk stocks have therefore been commandeered by the Army for parachutes, powder bags, and surgical purposes. The result has been a violent blow to the hosiery, silk throwing, and silk weaving industries, as well as to the other textile industries which must now face competition in the demand for rayon and nylon from industries that formerly used silk.

The danger that our supplies of rubber and tin from the Far East may be shut off makes it imperative for the United States Government to accumulate large stock piles of these important raw materials. This is done both by increasing imports and decreasing consumption. Present plans call for a reduction by January 1, 1942, in the processing of rubber of approximately 30 percent from the June 1941 level of operation. This means a substantial reduction in the employment of rubber workers in the course of a 6-month period, which is a serious shock to the workers, the rubber industry, and the scores of communities where the plants are located.

Transfer to Military Use.—Equally serious in its effect upon particular communities and the employment of labor has been the diversion of basic materials from civilian to military use. Among such basic materials are aluminum, magnesium, nickel, steel alloys, copper, carbon steel, chemicals, pig iron, scrap iron, and scores of other lesser known metals and minerals.

The enormous appetite of the airplane industry for aluminum leaves no aluminum for pots and pans and other household needs. Most of us can get along with enamelware, or other substitutes, but Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and Eau Claire, Wis., and New Kensington, Pa., cannot get along without continued operation of the plants which, until recently, employed large numbers of workers in turning out fabricated aluminum goods.

As usual in human affairs, things are never missed until they are absent. As laymen, we have little conception of the manner in which these essential materials and products permeate our economic structure. It is easy to say that aluminum is needed for airplanes; nickel and steel for warships and tanks; copper, brass, and armor-piercing steel for shells; rubber for tank treads; and chemicals for explosives. But it is not so simple a matter to predict the consequences to civilian life of denying to it the materials upon which it depends.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

The most direct step in solving these difficulties is, of course, to increase the supply of the scarce materials to meet all the demands. It is not, however, always possible to do so. Besides, it takes time, and the problem is immediate. Moreover, it is quite probable that by the time the production of scarce materials has been increased, the demands of the defense program will also have increased to a point more than enough to offset this increase. In the case of imports, the shipping bottleneck sets strict limits to the possible increase in supply.

Troubles will therefore continue for some time, and conditions may go from bad to worse unless definite and positive steps are taken to take these problems into account in the course of making priority allocations. The first step toward meeting the problem is to know the facts. For this and other purposes a Priority Branch was created as a part of the Labor Division in the Office of Production Management. It is composed of consultants from various Government fact-finding agencies and of representatives of the two great wings of organized labor—the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This agency has been authorized to receive all complaints of difficulties resulting from priority allocations. After being checked by Government agencies, the findings are submitted to the priority authorities with suggestions that they be taken into consideration in the process of making priority allocations.

The Priorities Branch is also called upon to devise ways and means for the rehabilitation of the plants, communities, and industries affected by the shortages of raw materials. This is not a simple task. There may be a number of possible courses of action, but none of them a certain remedy. Farming out of defense contracts, substitution of materials, changes in production, transformation of equipment, retraining of workers, transfer of workers to other employment centers—these are some of the possibilities which may somewhat mitigate the difficulties created by the diversion of materials and equipment from civilian to military uses.

More and more, it has become necessary to face these problems upon an industry-wide basis, particularly in the industries like aluminum fabrication, die-casting, silk, rubber, and automobiles, which have been most severely affected. Representatives of management and of labor have therefore been invited by the Office of Production Management to form a Defense Advisory Committee for each improtant industry and to aid the Government in dealing especially with this problem of "priorities unemployment."

From the experience of the Labor Division and the defense advisory committees in these industries, lessons have been learned as to the most effective means of dealing with this form of unemployment. First of all, existing equipment, manpower, and skills should be used in the defense program at the point where they are located. If a community is threatened by loss of raw materials upon which it depends, every effort should be made to place defense orders in that community which will best utilize its equipment and labor resources. The reasons for this are obvious, but the means for applying it are not always so clear. It often takes great initiative and imagination to bring about this transfer. Aluminum-goods manufacturing concerns in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin are changing, though not without difficulty, to the rolling and drawing of brass shells. A concern near Pittsburgh, under the stimulus of an imaginative management and a cooperative union, is transferring from automobile-parts manufacturing to the forging and machining of projectiles. A wire and nail concern in Illinois is selling the alloy steel product of its electric furnaces for defense purposes in return for carbon steel to maintain employment in the wire and nail mill.

But the obstacles to this type of transfer are not always mechanical. The legal technicalities of competitive bidding for defense contracts as used by the Army have often resulted in denying contracts to communities which desperately need them. A negotiated contract may prove somewhat more expensive in money costs than one ob-

tained from competitive bidding; but the total social costs of idle equipment and idle men may be greatly reduced through a negotiated contract and the speed of the defense program also much increased.

Consequently, arrangements have been made which will permit defense purchasing agencies to negotiate contracts with firms that are certified by the Priorities Branch of the Labor Division of O. P. M. as being threatened with serious unemployment because of the shortage of materials and as having the facilities necessary for a defense contract. A more general adoption of this policy should materially hasten the transfer from civilian to defense production and substantially diminish the unemployment resulting from lags in such changes.

Another obstacle to rapid utilization of existing equipment and manpower in the defense program has been the difficulty in bringing about the subcontracting of large defense orders to small producers. Measures have recently been taken to speed up the subcontracting process, partly by a reorganization of the defense contract service and partly by encouraging the formation of associations or corporations to accept large prime contracts and subdivide them among the areas and the small manufacturing concerns affected by shortages of materials.

When the utilization of existing equipment and defense work appears impossible, the workers who have been displaced are given preference in the hiring of new employees at nearby plants in which defense orders have increased the demand for labor. If the displaced workers do not have the necessary skills to permit this transfer to be made at once, they are given preference in training courses which will prepare them for defense work.

PLAN FOR AUTO INDUSTRY

These policies have recently been successfully applied in handling the unemployment situation in Buffalo, N. Y., which resulted from the curtailment of automobile production in a local plant. The plan has generally come to be known, therefore, as the "Buffalo Plan". Under this plan, managements of the defense plants in the area, the labor organizations of the displaced workers, and the United States Employment Service cooperate in bringing about the registration of the displaced workers and their classification by skill for placement on defense work or for reference to training courses. Local union officers assist the displaced workers in the registration and in supplying a full record of each applicant's skills and capacities. The Employment Service and representatives of the union and of plant officials cooperate in classifying the applications and in matching them against requirements for available jobs. Those who need it are given first opportunity to join training courses established for the purpose of fitting displaced workers to defense jobs. During this training period the workers are eligible to receive the unemployment compensation to which they are entitled.

To apply this policy to the automobile industry as a whole, the emergency employment committee of the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers agreed with representatives of management in the automobile industry upon a program for the rehiring and retraining of automobile workers who will be furloughed as a result of the 26½ percent cut in automobile production agreed upon by the Office of Production Management and the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply. It has been decided:

To create State and local committees to solve reemployment problems on a regional and community basis.

To apply the "Buffalo Plan" for immediate rehiring of workers displaced by the application of priorities, or by conversion of plants from nondefense to defense purposes.

Whenever a plant is engaged in both civilian production and in defense production, new employees being hired will be assigned to civilian work, while men with seniority rights will be given first choice on all defense work. In all cases of plant conversion, full protection of seniority rights in the original plant are to be guaranteed.

Union representatives are to participate at all times, in conjunction with all Government agencies dealing with labor supply and training, in interviewing, classifying, training, and placing employees released as a result of curtailment arising from material shortages or for any other reason.

OTHER POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Additional measures, some of which may prove only temporary palliatives, have been suggested and are being applied to the solution of this problem. It has been suggested that concerns affected by shortages of material adhere closely to a maximum 40-hour week, which will thus spread the work as widely as possible. The adoption of four 40-hour shifts in expanding industries has been urged wherever practicable, both as a means of speeding up the defense program and as a means of reabsorbing displaced workers. When the

amount of material involved is small in relation to the volume of unemployment which would result from the denial of material, priority authorities are urged to give due consideration and allow the industries affected to have at least some of the materials needed. Unions and management have been requested to adopt seniority clauses in their agreements which will protect the rights of workers displaced as a result of shortages of material and thus facilitate their reemployment when the supply increases or the emergency is ended.

Some degree of unemployment is inevitable during this period of transfer from a civilian to a military economy. But the volume of such unemployment can and must be kept to a minimum. The Office of Production Management is fully conscious of this problem. It is anxious, both for the sake of expanding defense production and for the sake of preserving civilian morale, to effect the transfer as smoothly as possible. It therefore urges unions and management to use their own initiative and imagination and wherever possible to assume full responsibility for substituting materials and products, bidding for defense orders, participating in the subcontracting of pooled contracts, and taking part, under the Buffalo or similar plans, in the quick transfer or retraining of displaced workers.

Business Profits, First Six Months of 1941

The unprecedented expansion of economic activity in the first half of 1941 brought a 33 percent increase in the combined net profits of 808 industrial, commercial, and public utility companies, compared with the first half of last year. Profits of these companies were nearly 4 times as large this year as in 1938, and about 13 percent greater than in the first 6 months of 1937.

Practically all groups of industries reported larger profits in the first half of 1941. Nineteen textile and apparel companies, included in the sample compiled by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, doubled and six rubber and tire companies and eight heating and plumbing firms almost doubled their last year's earnings. Other large profit increases were registered in iron and steel, electrical equipment, auto parts and accessories, and aircraft manufacturing. Class I railroads had a net income of approximately $170,000,000 in the first 6 months of this year, as against a deficit of $9,100,000 in the comparable period of 1940.

For the majority of industries included in the sample, 1941 profits were moderately higher than those reported by the same companies in the first 6 months of 1937. Net earnings of the group of companies producing airplanes and airplane parts were about seven times as large as in 1937. On the other hand, some industries had lower combined net profits this year than in 1937. Among these were the building supply, chemical, household equipment, machinery and tools, and petroleum groups.

Net profits and losses [1]

Corporation groups	Number of companies	First 6 months	
		1941	1940
		Millions of dollars	*Millions of dollars*
Total	808	1,555.9	1,164.7
Advertising, printing, and publishing	8	6.7	6.8
Airplane manufacturing	8	30.8	23.6
Automobiles	15	152.5	147.6
Auto parts and accessories	42	41.3	32.5
Building supplies	23	28.1	21.1
Chemicals	29	82.9	81.3
Containers (metal and glass)	5	4.1	3.8
Drugs and cosmetics	11	34.4	28.4
Electrical equipment	19	55.4	46.1
Food products	40	82.2	75.5
Heating and plumbing	8	8.4	4.4
Household equipment	16	13.0	9.7
Leather and shoes	7	5.1	3.8
Machinery and tools	43	36.3	26.6
Mining	36	83.8	80.4
Motion pictures	7	20.0	15.4
Office equipment	7	12.4	8.8
Paper and paper products	19	16.7	16.5
Petroleum	36	113.5	107.0
Public utilities (*net income*)	63	146.8	146.0
Railroads, class I (*net income*)	137	170.0	−9.1
Railroad equipment	13	29.7	18.4
Retail trade	25	23.0	18.6
Rubber and tires	6	25.0	12.7
Steel and iron	36	161.3	97.0
Telephone (*net operating income*)	97	144.4	124.6
Textiles and apparel	19	15.4	7.6
Tobacco	3	1.4	1.5
Miscellaneous	30	11.3	8.1

[1] (−) indicates losses.

Production, Employment, and Weekly Pay Rolls

First 6 Months of 1941

Stimulated by needs for national defense and by the lend-lease aid-to-England program, output of factories, mines, and mills in the United States during the first half of 1941 shattered all previous production records. By June American industry was producing at a rate 30 percent greater than in June 1940 and 57 percent greater than the average of the 5-year period, 1935–39.

The largest gains in output were recorded in durable-goods manufacturing. Production of airplanes, tanks, ships, guns, and other military equipment and accessories increased markedly month by month. At the same time the output of other durable products such as automobiles, machine tools, and electrical appliances and equipment also continued in large volume.

Most nondurable-goods industries likewise operated at very high levels throughout the first half of 1941. This was especially true of such industries as textiles, shoes, rubber, and chemicals, which were called upon to fulfill large defense orders in addition to normal civilian requirements.

Production of iron ore, copper, lead and zinc, and other minerals and metals was geared to a high rate of operation to meet the demands for raw materials for defense purposes. The need for additional supplies of power to operate factories and mills on continuous day and night schedules created heavy demands for bituminous coal and electricity. Freight car loadings rose sharply and class I railroads recorded their heaviest January-through-June traffic since 1930.

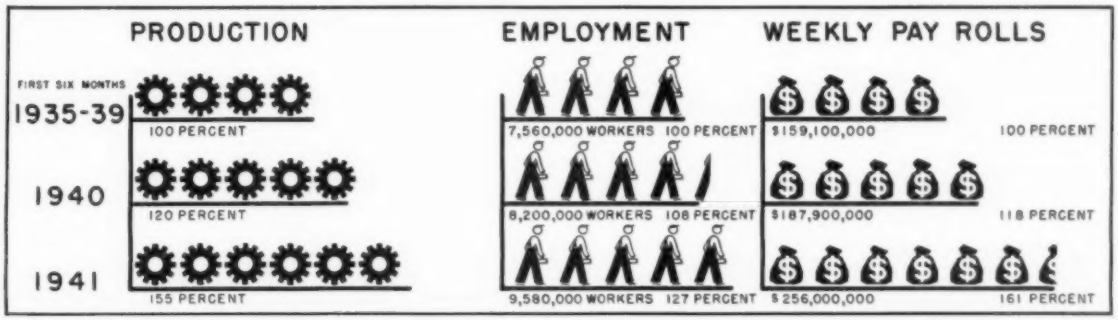
Employment.—The number of workers employed in industries other than agriculture continued to increase during the entire 6-month period, reaching a record peak of approximately 38,860,000 in June. Outstanding among the gains in employment over the year interval, June 1940 to June 1941, were the addition of 1,950,000 workers in manufacturing, 495,000 in construction, and 330,000 in trade. Employment in durable-goods industries this June was 35 percent higher than a year ago. In nondurable-goods the rise averaged 13 percent.

Weekly Pay Rolls.—Increases in weekly pay rolls in the first 6 months of 1941 were more striking than the gains in employment. This was due to greater full-time employment, considerable amounts of overtime, and to a substantial increase in wage rates in a number of important industries.

For all manufacturing industries combined the average weekly pay roll of $256,000,000 in the first half of this year was about $68,000,000 per week or 36 percent larger than the average in the first 6 months of last year. It was almost $100,000,000 per week or 61 percent larger than the first 6 months average during the 5 years, 1935–39.

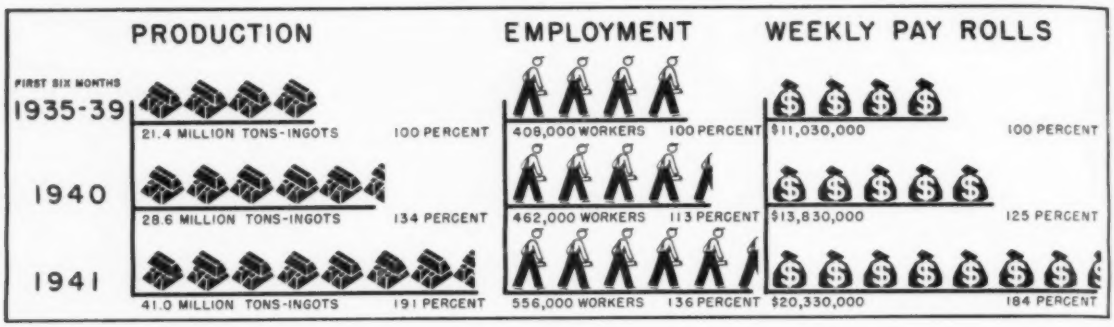
Manufacturing Industries

Factory output in the first 6 months of 1941 was 29 percent larger than in the first half of last year. It was 55 percent larger than average output of the first 6 months of the 5 years 1935–39. For every 1,000 factory workers employed during the 1935–39 period, 1,270 had jobs in the first half of 1941 as against 1,080 a year ago. For every $1,000 disbursed in weekly pay rolls during the same base period, manufacturing industries paid out on the average $1,610 in the first half of this year, compared with $1,180 in the first 6 months of 1940.



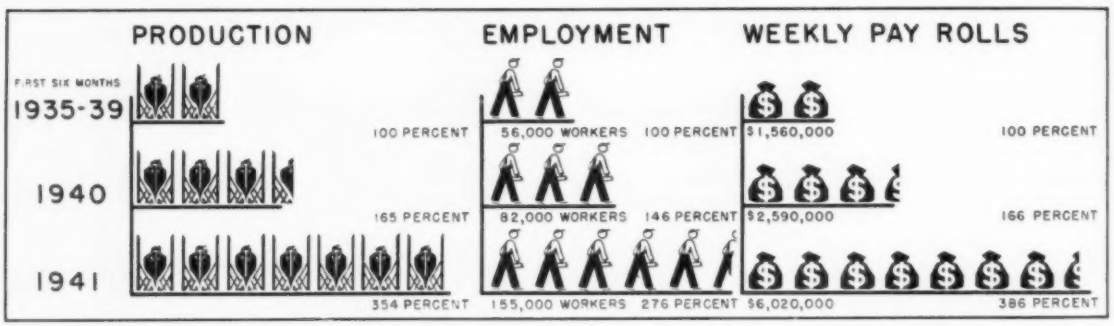
Steel

Output of steel ingots during the first 6 months of 1941 was 43 percent larger than in the corresponding period of last year and nearly twice as large as the average output for the first 6 months of the 5 years 1935–39. The number of wage earners employed in blast furnaces and rolling mills advanced 20 percent, and total weekly pay rolls were 47 percent larger than in the first half of 1940. Employment was 36 percent above the first 6 months of 1935–39.



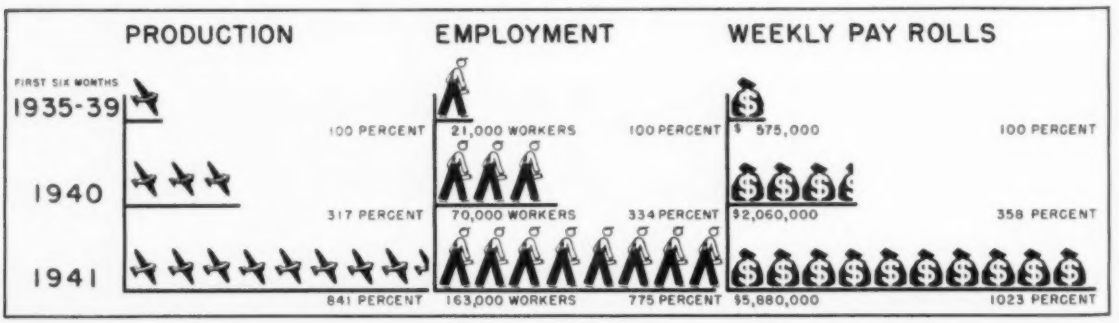
Shipbuilding

Construction of naval and merchant vessels in United States shipyards more than doubled in the first half of 1941. It was 3½ times as great as in the comparable 1935–39 period. Nearly twice as many workers were employed in shipbuilding in the first half of 1941 as in the similar period of last year. Total weekly pay rolls to workers employed in the industry in the first 6 months of this year were more than twice as large as last year.



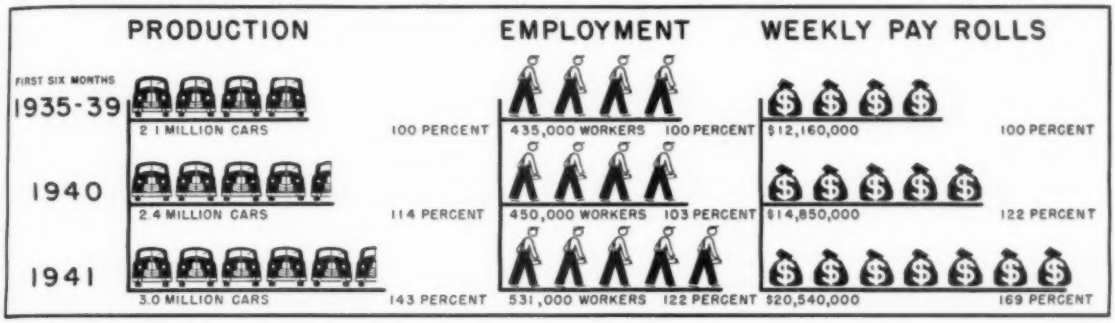
Aircraft

More than 2½ times as many airplanes were built in the first half of this year as in the first half of last year. The number of workers employed in establishments manufacturing airplanes was more than twice as large as in the first half of 1940 and almost 8 times as large as the average for 1935–39. The rise in total weekly pay rolls was even more marked. The industry's average weekly pay roll in 1941 was over 2½ times as large as a year ago.



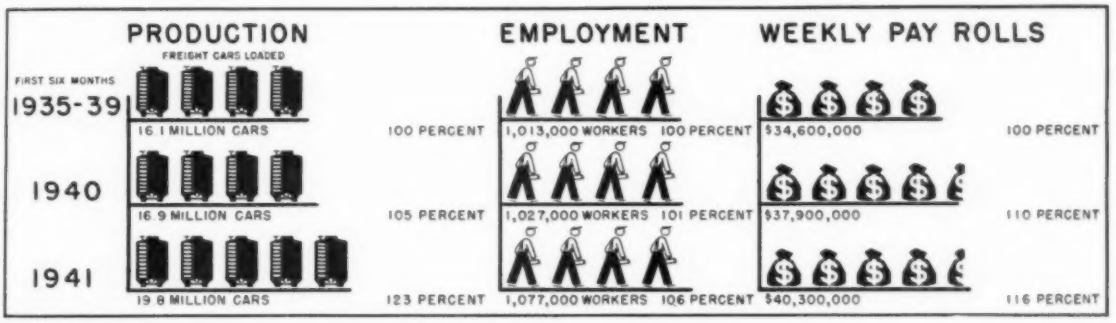
Automobiles

More cars and trucks were assembled during the first 6 months of 1941 than during the first half of any year since 1929. Automobile production in 1941 advanced 25 percent compared with the similar period of last year and 43 percent compared with average output in the first 6 months of 1935–39. Employment in the automobile industry increased 18 percent and weekly pay rolls 38 percent in the first half of 1941.



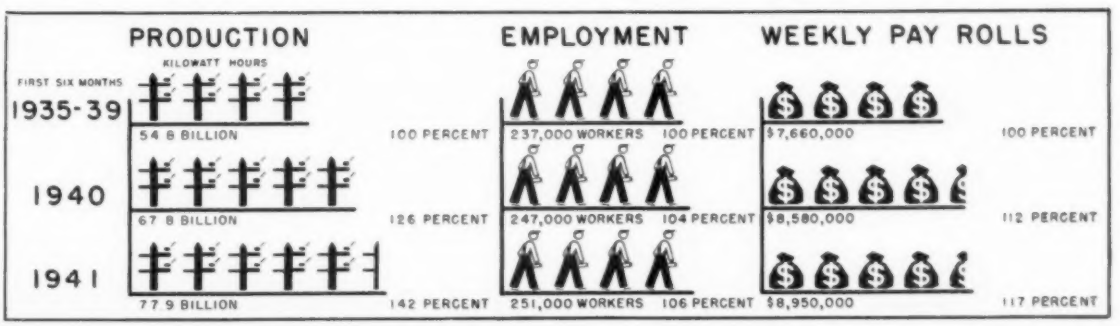
Class I Railroads

The total number of loaded freight cars carried by class I railroads in the first 6 months of this year was 17 percent higher than in the same period of last year and 23 percent higher than the average for the first 6 months of 1935–39. Both railroad employment and total weekly pay rolls advanced about 5 percent in the first half of 1941. The average number of railroad workers was 6 percent higher than during the comparable period of 1935–39.



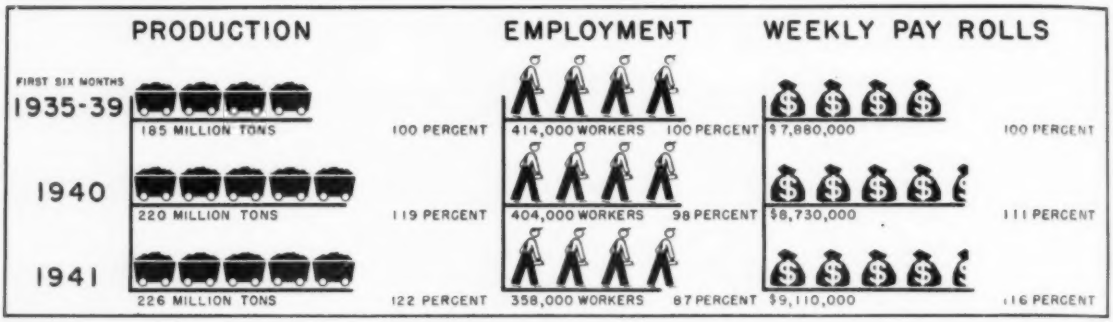
Electric Light and Power

Production of electric power in 1941 continued its advance to higher levels. During the first half of the year, output of electric energy rose 15 percent and was 42 percent higher than the average for the first 6 months of 1935–39. Average employment and weekly wage disbursements in the electric light and power industry recorded small advances in the first 6 months of this year, and were above their averages for 1935–39.



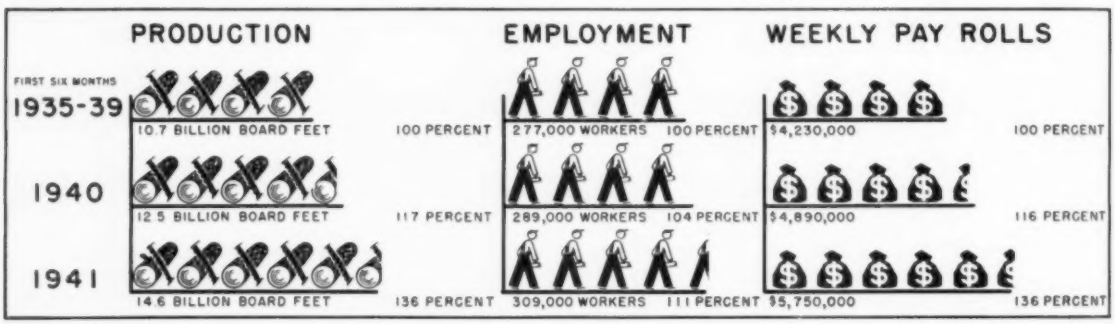
Bituminous Coal

Production of bituminous coal was practically suspended during the month of April, pending the renewal of a union contract. Nevertheless, total output of bituminous coal for the first 6 months of 1941 was slightly larger than for the same period of last year. Average employment, on the other hand, was lower than in the first half of 1940, but total weekly pay rolls were about 5 percent higher than during the first half of 1940.



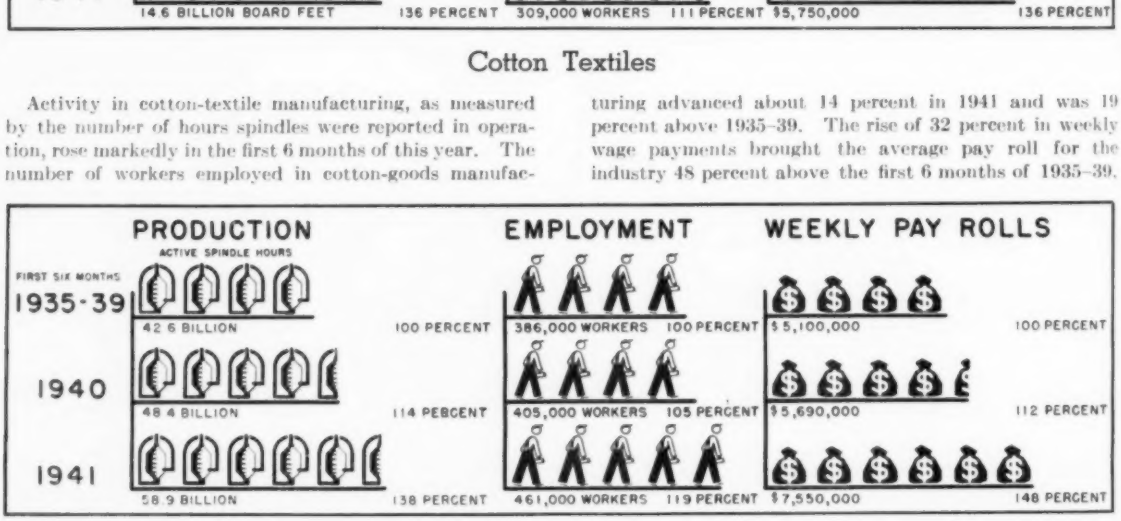
Lumber

A 17-percent rise in the total output of lumber during the first 6 months of 1941 brought the level of production in the industry 36 percent above the average for the first half of the period 1935–39. The number of workers employed in sawmills and logging camps rose about 6 percent in 1941 and was 11 percent above the base period. Total weekly pay rolls increased more sharply than total employment, recording a rise of 18 percent in 1941.



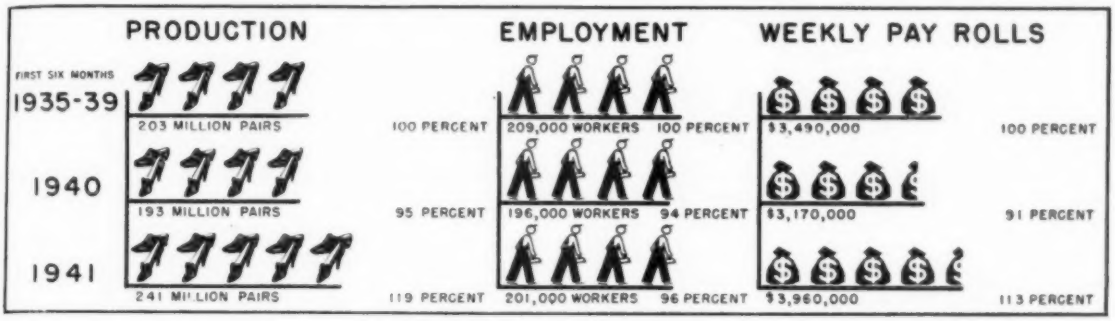
Cotton Textiles

Activity in cotton-textile manufacturing, as measured by the number of hours spindles were reported in operation, rose markedly in the first 6 months of this year. The number of workers employed in cotton-goods manufacturing advanced about 14 percent in 1941 and was 19 percent above 1935–39. The rise of 32 percent in weekly wage payments brought the average pay roll for the industry 48 percent above the first 6 months of 1935–39.



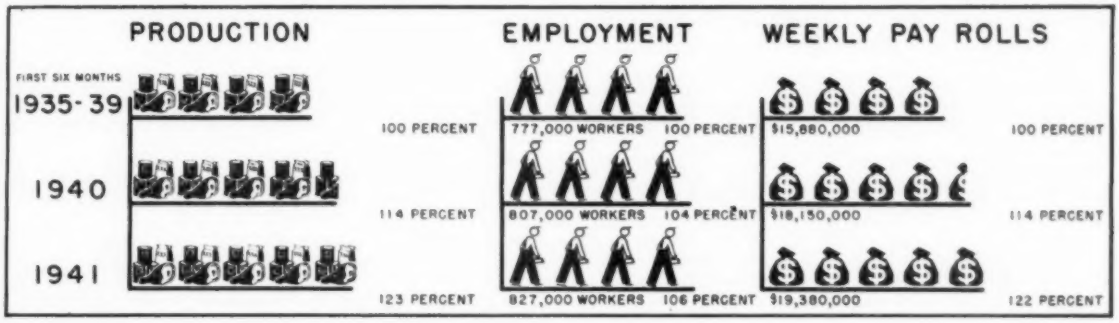
Boots and Shoes

Production of boots, shoes, and slippers in the first half of 1941 was 25 percent larger than in the similar period of last year and 19 percent greater than average January-to-June output of the 5 years, 1935–39. The number of workers employed in shoe factories increased slightly this year but remained below average employment for the first 6 months of 1935–39. Total weekly pay rolls, however, rose about 25 percent during the first half of 1941.



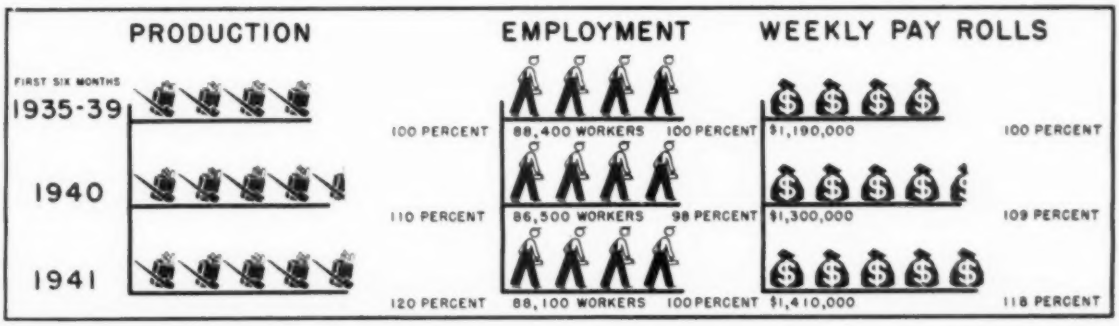
Food Products

Industries manufacturing or processing various foodstuffs, such as flour, dairy products, and meat, produced in the first 6 months of 1941 about 8 percent more than in the same period of last year and 23 percent more than the average for the first 6 months of 1935–39. The number of workers employed in the group of food-products industries rose slightly in the first half of 1941. Weekly pay rolls rose more rapidly than employment.



Tobacco Products

The total output of workers employed in the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, and other tobacco products in the first half of this year was about 9 percent greater than in the first 6 months of 1940 and 20 percent greater than in 1935–39. Average employment in tobacco factories has not changed appreciably in recent years. The industry's total weekly pay roll, however, rose about 9 percent in 1941 and averaged 18 percent above the 1935–39 base.



Home Ownership By Workers Made Feasible

Col. LAWRENCE WESTBROOK, Director
Mutual Home Ownership Defense Housing Division, F. W. A.

Five hundred families of shipyard workers are now in the process of being housed in permanent homes recently completed by the Federal Works Agency in Audubon Village, Camden, N. J. The completion of this project is of more than ordinary significance to wage earners, because it is the forerunner of a new type of housing project which will enable the average worker to buy a home which he can afford. The plan embodies some of the principles which have been used successfully by housing cooperatives in Europe and the experiences of mutual insurance companies in the United States.

Because the first demonstration pattern was set up at Camden, the plan has come to be known popularly as the "Camden Plan." It is, however, more accurately characterized as "The Mutual Home Ownership Plan" and is administered by the Mutual Home Ownership Defense Housing Division of the Federal Works Agency.

One basic advantage of the plan is that it does away with the initial down payment, the most serious obstacle to the purchase of a home by many families of workers. The second important advantage is that, by making small monthly payments similar to rent, workers are encouraged to buy their own homes without risking serious financial losses if compelled for one reason or another to give up these homes. The plan thus combines the advantages of stable home ownership with the flexibility of a rental system.

The projects assigned to the Mutual Home Ownership Defense Housing Division of the Federal Works Agency are intended to provide permanent homes for defense workers employed in plants which are regarded as definitely established parts of the industrial life of the communities in which they are located. The Mutual Home Ownership Plan is a long-range program and houses built under this program therefore must have the quality of durability to satisfy the requirements not only of emergency needs but also of a long-term program for the community as a whole.

Projects assigned to the Mutual Home Ownership Division of the F. W. A. are set up on a self-liquidating basis and ultimately pay for themselves. They carry no rental subsidies. Families who occupy the houses pay as they go for what they get. The plan therefore is in line with the investment principles of private finance. At the same time, it has many of the advantages of a cooperative undertaking.

PLAN IN OPERATION

The initial capital for a defense housing project assigned to the Mutual Home Ownership Defense Housing Division of the F. W. A. is furnished by the Government. Responsibility for the management of the completed project rests with the Government until the occupants of the homes acquire sufficient equity to protect the Government from loss should the project fail after it has been turned over to the individual owners or the community.

This does not mean, however, that the resident owners cannot participate in management until their investment has become sufficient to justify full control. Some of the residents are selected by the Government to the first board of directors. It is also the policy of the Government to delegate responsibility to the home owners as their ability to assume such responsibility increases along with the increase in their investment.

Ownership of the entire property is vested in the hands of a mutual housing corporation, whose entire stock is originally held by the Government. Each acceptable applicant for a home belonging to the mutual housing corporation must sign a contract to purchase, from the Government on an installment basis, stock of the corporation in an amount equal in value to the home he plans to occupy. The payments for the stock are included in the regular monthly payment which each resident owner must make to the mutual housing corporation. In addition, the monthly payment includes amounts sufficient to meet interest, insurance, taxes, administrative expenses, and the necessary reserves for maintenance and repair, vacancies, and other contingencies.

The amounts set aside each month for amortization and interest, insurance, and taxes are fixed charges largely determined by the value of the

home purchased by the resident stockholder. Repair and maintenance charges are estimated annually, and any excess over actual expenditures is credited to the reserve of the individual home owner. This gives him an incentive to take the best possible care of the home in which he and his family are living.

Vacancy reserves are also credited to the account of the individual resident stockholder. He is thus given another incentive to find as quickly as possible someone to take over his home and his contract should he find it necessary to move to some other locality or to surrender his contract for any other reason.

If the resident stockholder vacates his premises and terminates his contract during the first year, all his reserve credits would accrue to the general reserve of the corporation. But if a contract is terminated after the first year, the resident stockholder is entitled to have some money refunded to him. The exact amount would depend upon the length of time he paid into the various reserve accounts and the extent to which the funds in these reserves would have to be used to maintain the dwelling during the time it remained vacant and the extent of renovation necessary to put the house in good condition. He would also be entitled to receive up to 100 percent of the amount he had paid in for amortization, depending upon the existing market value of the house.

These provisions allowing for the refund of excess sums which have been collected to meet certain contingencies are somewhat similar to practices followed by insurance companies. In the case of almost all insurance policies, part of the periodic payments go into reserve funds which after the first year are credited to the policyholders and constitute the cash-surrender value or paid-up insurance value of the policies. As is also the case with an insurance policy, a resident home owner under the Mutual Home Ownership Plan may utilize his excess reserves temporarily to meet his monthly payments on the house. He may also borrow money against his various reserve accounts.

COSTS TO OWNER

In analyzing the estimated charges that have been worked out for the three types of homes in Audubon Village, it must be emphasized that (1) although Audubon Village at Camden was set up as a pattern, it is by no means a final pattern and will be subject to changes dictated by actual experience; and (2) all estimates as to charges likewise are tentative and are subject to revision from time to time. Estimates for maintenance and repair, vacancies, reserve, and administration expenses were made intentionally on a conservative basis.

On the basis of these tentative estimates, an occupant of a four-room house in Audubon Village pays into the mutual company $30 a month. Of his total annual payments of $360, $70.08 would go for amortization, for which he will receive credit or stock in the mutual company, $72 would go into the maintenance and repair reserve, and $36 into the vacancy reserve.

If at the end of a year more money was paid in for repairs and vacancy reserve than was necessary, the worker would have the surplus credited to his account. On the other hand, the worst that could happen to any resident stockholder, should he have to cancel this contract without obtaining any credit from his reserves, would be that he would have been paying a normal rent of $30 a month during the period of his occupancy.

The worker's investment increases month by month and year by year. At the end of 25 years, according to the Audubon Village estimates, interest and amortization costs will disappear completely, and the resident stockholder will pay only direct operating costs.

Another important feature of the Mutual Home Ownership Plan is that the contracts for the homes are easily transferable on the books of the company from one stockholder to another. This makes it possible for a stockholder to move from one type of house to another better suited to his needs without incurring any of the heavy financial burden involved in a change of residence under present conditions.

It is also proposed that the contract should permit a resident stockholder to move from one mutual home ownership development to another anywhere in the United States where F. W. A. mutual home ownership corporations are in operation and vacancies exist. At the present time, other housing projects patterned after Audubon Village have been allocated to provide 700 homes for defense workers in Clark Township, N. J.; 1,000 in Philadelphia; 500 in Dayton, Ohio; 250 in South Bend, Ind.; 300 in Detroit; 600 in Dallas, Tex.; 250 in Alcoa, Tenn.; and 500 more in the Camden area.

National Income in 1940

The national income of the United States rose to approximately 76 billion dollars in 1940, topping the national income of the preceding year by more than 5 billion dollars. Practically all of this increase occurred in the second half of the year, when industrial activity expanded rapidly to meet large orders for equipment and supplies needed for national defense.

Measured in dollars and cents, total national income last year was nearly 8 percent larger than in 1939 and almost twice as large as in the depth of the depression in 1932. It was about 9 percent smaller than in the peak year of 1929. The "real" national income in 1940, however, was the highest on record and exceeded the 1929 peak by 11 percent. The difference between "real" national income, as measured by the physical output of goods produced and services rendered, and "money" income, as expressed in dollars, is due to changes in the price structure from one year to another.

The estimates of the Department of Commerce give a twofold picture of the national income. They show first the amount of income produced or originated in the various major economic groups, such as manufacturing, mining, agriculture, trade, etc. They also show how this income is paid out and distributed each year in the form of wages and salaries, dividends, interest, etc.

Source of Income.—One-fourth of the total national income in 1940 originated in manufacturing activity. About half originated in a wide variety of sources, including agriculture, mining, construction, trade, finance, and transportation. The remaining fourth was almost equally divided between service enterprises, including hotels, restaurants, laundries, amusements, and professional, business, and domestic services, and Federal, State, and local Government activities.

The largest gain in income produced last year occurred in manufacturing enterprises. It amounted to 18 percent. Income from construction work performed under contract rose 12.5 percent, and mining income advanced nearly 10 percent. Smaller gains were recorded in all the other major economic groups.

Distribution of Income.—Wages, salaries, social-security payments, and other forms of compensation to employees have in recent years accounted for a steadily increasing proportion of the total national income. Sixty-eight and eight-tenths percent of the total national income was distributed to employees in 1940 as compared with 68.2 percent in 1939 and 64.3 percent in 1929.

Total compensation to employees in 1940 amounted to 51.8 billion dollars—an increase of 3.7 billion dollars, or 8 percent, compared with 1939. This amount includes all types of payments for work performed or services rendered, ranging from hourly and daily pay of wage earners in mines, mills, stores, and factories to the actual salaries and bonus payments of executives of large corporations. It also includes work relief wages and other forms of employee income.

Total salaries and wages of employees [1]

Industrial Division	1940	1939	1929
	Millions of dollars	*Millions of dollars*	*Millions of dollars*
Total	48, 158	44, 349	52, 246
Agriculture	745	738	1, 284
Mining	1, 158	1, 081	1, 602
Bituminous coal	515	466	636
Metal	185	157	212
Oil and gas	238	250	346
Other	220	208	408
Manufacturing	15, 218	13, 260	15, 870
Chemicals and petroleum refining	923	840	858
Food and tobacco	1, 671	1, 595	1, 550
Metal and metal products	6, 360	4, 901	5, 947
Textiles and leather	2, 505	2, 472	2, 898
Other	3, 761	3, 452	4, 617
Contract construction	1, 907	1, 689	2, 947
Transportation	3, 838	3, 659	4, 939
Power and gas	688	671	656
Communications	652	622	706
Trade	7, 265	6, 887	8, 035
Finance	2, 049	1, 994	2, 503
Service	5, 937	5, 660	6, 506
Government	6, 698	6, 197	4, 950
Miscellaneous	2, 003	1, 891	2, 198

[1] *Estimates of Department of Commerce.*

The net income of incorporated business, largely in the form of dividends to stockholders, aggregated nearly 4.8 billion dollars. Withdrawals from their own unincorporated enterprises by business men, professional persons, and farmers accounted for more than 12.4 billion dollars. Payments in the form of interest, net rents, and royalties totaled approximately 7 billion dollars.

Business and Economic Conditions in July 1941

National Income.—The Department of Commerce estimates that July income payments totaled 7,450 million dollars. This compares with 7,660 million dollars in June and 6,215 million dollars in July 1940.

Farm Income.—According to the Department of Agriculture cash income of farmers including Government payments aggregated $902,000,000 in July, as against $798,000,000 in the preceding month. In July of last year farmers' total cash income aggregated $708,000,000.

Automobiles.—Approximately 444,100 passenger cars and trucks were assembled in July. This was 75,400 units less than in June, but almost twice as many as in July 1940.

Bituminous Coal.—About 43,300,000 tons of bituminous coal were mined in July. Output in June totaled 42,770,000 tons and in July a year ago approximately 35,900,000 tons.

Building Construction.—The value of building construction permits issued in 2,120 cities declined from $279,200,000 in June to $269,800,000 in July. A year ago these same cities issued permits valued at $248,170,000.

Electric Power.—Output of electric power in July totaled 14,000 million kilowatt-hours. This compares with 13,435 million kilowatt-hours in June and 11,860 million kilowatt-hours in July 1940.

Railroad Freight-Car Loadings.—On the average class I railroads hauled 859,300 cars of freight per week during July, compared with 877,500 cars per week in the preceding month and 706,400 in July a year ago.

Steel.—Output of steel ingots in July aggregated 6,820,000 tons. Production in the preceding month totaled 6,800,000 tons and in July of last year about 5,725,000 tons.

Trend of Industrial Production

Among the durable-goods industries, increases in the production of machinery, aircraft, shipbuilding, and lumber in July more than offset slightly lower output of steel and automobiles. In the nondurable-goods groups wool, cotton, and rayon textile industries and shoe factories continued the high level of activity established in recent months.

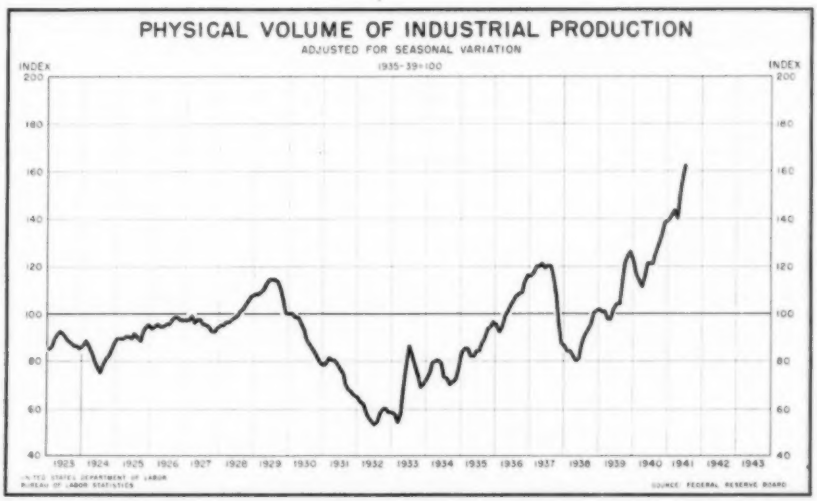
The total volume of goods produced in American factories and mines in July thus continued the rise which, except for a slight decline in April of this year, began in the spring of 1940. The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production in July was about 30 percent higher than in July 1940 and 62 percent higher than average output of the 5-year period 1935–39.

Industrial Production
Adjusted Index

1935–39=100

1941	
July	[1] 162
June	157
May	150
April	140
March	143
February	141
January	140
1940	
December	139
November	133
October	129
September	125
August	121
July	121

[1] *Preliminary.*



Employment and Pay Rolls in July 1941

For the fourth successive month nonagricultural employment in July established a record-breaking peak. The addition of more than 380,000 workers between the middle of June and the middle of July brought total employment in industries other than agriculture to approximately 39,240,000, or 3,785,000 greater than in July of last year.

The largest share of the July increase in employment was registered in manufacturing industries, which added about 210,000 workers to their pay rolls. Other gains in employment included 61,000 workers in construction, 54,000 in transportation and public utilities, 38,000 in finance and service establishments, 36,000 in Federal, State, and local Governments, and 11,000 in mining. As is usual during the summer months, employment declined slightly in retail and wholesale trade.

Among the defense industries, employment in shipbuilding increased by 20,100 and in aircraft factories by 14,100. Smaller but none the less significant gains were also reported in machine tools, engines, screw-machine products, and electrical machinery.

Largely as a result of their inability to secure raw materials needed for national defense, the aluminumware and die-casting industries reported a substantial curtailment in employment. Among other industries affected by shortages of materials were silk and rayon, hardware, electrical household supplies, heating equipment, radios and parts, nonferrous metals, and cork products. Because of model changes, employment in the automobile industry declined by approximately 35,000. The reduction this year, however, was less than usual, since many plants continued the assembly of 1941 models throughout the entire month of July.

The employment gains in manufacturing industries were about equally divided between the durable- and nondurable-goods groups. The advances in durable-goods manufacturing ranged from 2,300 in nonferrous metals and 3,400 in the transportation-equipment group to 25,300 in lumber and 40,700 in machinery manufacturing. In nondurable-goods manufacturing the largest gains were 58,500 in foodstuffs, 14,300 in textiles, 8,200 in paper and printing, and 7,800 in leather manufacturing.

Estimated employment and pay rolls in manufacturing industries

[July 1941, June 1941, and July 1940]

Industry	Number of workers employed			Amount of weekly pay roll		
	July 1941 [1]	June 1941 [2]	July 1940	July 1941 [1]	June 1941 [2]	July 1940
All industries [3]	**10, 298, 800**	**10, 089, 000**	**8, 145, 700**	**$289, 419, 000**	**$288, 563, 000**	**$186, 323, 000**
Durable-goods groups [3]	*5, 305, 500*	*5, 200, 900*	*3, 789, 400*	*172, 744, 000*	*177, 180, 000*	*97, 599, 000*
Iron and steel	1, 236, 300	1, 214, 800	947, 900	42, 509, 000	42, 902, 000	26, 547, 000
Machinery	1, 527, 600	1, 486, 900	1, 027, 900	55, 412, 000	54, 865, 000	29, 935, 000
Transportation equipment	1, 004, 500	1, 001, 100	562, 000	39, 613, 000	41, 165, 000	17, 018, 000
Nonferrous metals	356, 500	354, 200	266, 800	11, 354, 000	11, 498, 000	6, 947, 000
Lumber	725, 000	699, 700	620, 200	15, 510, 000	15, 357, 000	11, 116, 000
Stone, clay, glass	349, 400	340, 100	288, 700	8, 847, 000	8, 898, 000	6, 313, 000
Nondurable-goods groups [3]	*4, 993, 300*	*4, 888, 100*	*4, 356, 300*	*116, 675, 000*	*114, 383, 000*	*88, 724, 000*
Textiles	1, 847, 200	1, 832, 900	1, 539, 400	36, 026, 000	35, 245, 000	24, 628, 000
Leather	325, 000	317, 200	296, 400	7, 153, 000	6, 789, 000	5, 340, 000
Food	955, 600	897, 100	899, 800	23, 034, 000	21, 896, 000	19, 924, 000
Tobacco	90, 400	90, 700	86, 400	1, 542, 000	1, 559, 000	1, 387, 000
Paper and printing	653, 700	645, 500	609, 400	19, 122, 000	19, 114, 000	16, 535, 000
Chemicals	456, 700	450, 100	392, 600	14, 387, 000	14, 177, 000	11, 020, 000
Rubber	149, 600	148, 700	112, 200	4, 696, 000	4, 894, 000	2, 956, 000
Unclassified	515, 100	505, 900	420, 100	10, 715, 000	10, 709, 000	6, 934, 000

[1] *Preliminary.* [2] *Revised.*

[3] *Major groups adjusted to 1939 Census of Manufactures. The subgroups have not been similarly adjusted, and because of overlapping, the totals of the subgroups under durable goods do not agree with the total for the group as a whole.*

Hours of Work and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

The average workweek of about 40.5 hours for all manufacturing industries combined in July was slightly shorter than in the preceding month but about 3 hours per week longer than in July of last year. Average hourly earnings of 74.5 cents were slightly higher than in May and 8 cents an hour higher than in July 1940. Weekly earnings of employed factory workers averaged approximately $31.20 in July. This was a decrease of 55 cents per week compared with June and an increase of about $5.80 per week compared with July a year ago.

In the 5 selected durable- and nondurable-goods manufacturing industries average weekly hours of work and average hourly and weekly earnings in July 1941 were:

Durable-goods manufacturing

Weekly hours:
- 44.5 in foundries and machine shops.
- 39.0 in automobiles.
- 38.5 in blast furnaces and rolling mills.
- 38.5 in sawmills.
- 38.5 in brick manufacturing.

Hourly earnings:
- $1.06½ in automobiles.
- $0.96½ in blast furnaces and rolling mills.
- $0.81½ in foundries and machine shops.
- $0.64½ in brick manufacturing.
- $0.56 in sawmills.

Weekly earnings:
- $41.15 in automobiles.
- $39.00 in blast furnaces and rolling mills.
- $36.60 in foundries and machine shops.
- $24.70 in brick manufacturing.
- $21.60 in sawmills.

Nondurable-goods manufacturing

Weekly hours:
- 42.0 in paper and pulp.
- 41.5 in slaughtering and meat packing.
- 39.0 in cotton-goods manufacturing.
- 38.0 in tires and inner tubes.
- 37.5 in petroleum refining.

Hourly earnings:
- $1.05 in tires and inner tubes.
- $1.03 in petroleum refining.
- $0.73½ in slaughtering and meat packing.
- $0.72 in paper and pulp.
- $0.47 in cotton-goods manufacturing.

Weekly earnings:
- $39.55 in tires and inner tubes.
- $38.25 in petroleum refining.
- $30.60 in slaughtering and meat packing.
- $30.50 in paper and pulp.
- $18.25 in cotton-goods manufacturing.

Employment, Pay Rolls, Wages, and Hours in Selected Nonmanufacturing Industries

Item	July 1941 [1]	Increase or decrease	
		June 1941 to July 1941	July 1940 to July 1941
Retail trade		*Percent*	*Percent*
Employment	3,703,100	−1.1	+8.5
Weekly pay roll	$82,483,000	−1.2	+13.9
Weekly hours	42.5	−.3	−.8
Hourly earnings	$0.58	+.5	+5.4
Weekly earnings	$22.50	[2]	+5.0
Wholesale trade			
Employment	1,505,500	+.1	+5.2
Weekly pay roll	$50,941,000	−.5	+12.4
Weekly hours	41.0	−1.1	+.6
Hourly earnings	$0.79	+.8	+6.7
Weekly earnings	$32.05	−.3	+6.8
Bituminous coal			
Employment	415,100	+2.6	+6.5
Weekly pay roll	$12,303,000	+3.9	+48.1
Weekly hours	28.5	−9.8	+8.5
Hourly earnings	$1.04	+1.9	+16.1
Weekly earnings	$32.75	+1.3	+39.1
Metal mining			
Employment	86,600	−.2	+10.9
Weekly pay roll	$2,561,000	−8.5	+22.7
Weekly hours	39.5	−7.6	+.6
Hourly earnings	$0.80	−.7	+10.0
Weekly earnings	$31.25	−8.3	+10.6
Telephone and telegraph			
Employment	446,700	+2.7	+12.4
Weekly pay roll	$14,699,000	+3.2	+15.1
Weekly hours	40.5	+1.3	+3.0
Hourly earnings	$0.79	−.8	−.7
Weekly earnings	$32.15	+.5	+2.4
Power and light			
Employment	260,400	+1.5	+2.8
Weekly pay roll	$9,468,000	+2.0	+7.4
Weekly hours	39.5	+.8	[2]
Hourly earnings	$0.93	[2]	+4.3
Weekly earnings	$36.65	+.6	+4.5
Street railways and busses			
Employment	194,700	+.5	+1.4
Weekly pay roll	$7,076,000	−.3	+8.6
Weekly hours	46.0	−4.0	+1.2
Hourly earnings	$0.77	+2.7	+5.9
Weekly earnings	$35.65	−.8	+7.0
Hotels			
Employment	274,300	−1.1	+4.1
Weekly pay roll	$4,324,000	−.2	+8.3
Weekly hours	46.5	+1.4	−.4
Hourly earnings	$0.34	[2]	+4.9
Weekly earnings	$16.00	+1.0	+4.1
Laundries			
Employment	266,900	+3.2	+12.7
Weekly pay roll	$4,632,000	+3.8	+18.2
Weekly hours	43.5	−.1	+1.5
Hourly earnings	$0.44	+.4	+3.3
Weekly earnings	$19.20	+.6	+4.9
Dyeing and cleaning			
Employment	71,000	−1.3	+12.0
Weekly pay roll	$1,389,000	−2.2	+20.3
Weekly hours	44.0	−2.0	+3.4
Hourly earnings	$0.51	+1.1	+2.9
Weekly earnings	$22.05	−1.0	+7.4

[1] *Preliminary.* [2] *No change.*

Trend of Employment and Pay Rolls in Manufacturing Industries

Factory employment in July advanced slightly more than 2 percent. It was 26.5 percent higher than in July of last year. The Bureau of Labor Statistics employment index stood at 130.5 in July, as against 127.8 in the preceding month and 103.2 in July 1940.

Weekly pay rolls of manufacturing industries rose slightly in July to a level 55 percent higher than in the same month a year ago. For every $1,000 paid out in wages in 1923–25, factories disbursed $1,525 in July, compared with $1,521 in June and $982 in July of last year.

Factory Pay-Roll Index

1923–25=100

1941	
July	[1] 152. 5
June	152. 1
May	141. 9
April	134. 8
March	131. 2
February	126. 8
January	120. 7
1940	
December	122. 4
November	116. 4
October	116. 2
September	111. 6
August	105. 5
July	98. 2

[1] *Preliminary.*

Government Employment and Relief in July 1941

Work Projects.—Approximately 1,055,000 persons were employed on projects operated by the Work Projects Administration in July. This was a decrease of 364,000 workers compared with the preceding month. Total wage payments to employed W. P. A. workers aggregated $68,200,000 in July, or about $13,350,000 less than in the preceding month.

Construction Projects.—Employment and earnings at the site of construction on Government projects in July were:

Project	Employment	Earnings
All construction projects	933, 400	$128, 250, 000
Regular Federal Government appropriations	876, 000	121, 700, 000
United States Housing Authority	36, 500	3, 850, 000
Reconstruction Finance Corporation	13, 400	1, 900, 000
Public Works Administration	7, 500	800, 000

C. C. C. and N. Y. A.—The Civilian Conservation Corps employed 210,000 enrollees, camp supervisors, and instructors in July. Their earnings for the month totaled $10,500,000. National Youth Administration projects employed 293,000 boys and girls with a pay roll of $4,400,000.

General Relief.—Reports from 19 large urban areas to the Social Security Board indicate that approximately 372,100 families and single persons received $11,470,000 in relief payments in July.

Federal Service.—Employment and earnings in the Federal Government in July were:

Service	Employment	Earnings
Military	1, 860, 000	$122, 400, 000
Executive [1]	1, 390, 000	205, 700, 000
Legislative	6, 100	1, 330, 000
Judicial	2, 600	650, 000

[1] *Includes about 196,200 force-account, supervisory, and technical employees with a total pay roll of $29,300,000 shown under other classifications.*

Cost of Living in August 1941

The living costs of families of wage earners and clerical workers rose 0.8 percent between mid-July and mid-August and are now almost 8 percent above their level when war broke out in Europe in the fall of 1939. Food costs, which take the largest portion of the worker's pay, rose more than 1 percent last month and preliminary reports show further increases since August 15.

Housefurnishings, which have shown an increase for every month since January, rose 0.8 percent this month. Clothing prices advanced generally throughout the country. Many stores are now introducing fall merchandise, particularly men's suits and women's coats, at prices ranging from 5 to 10 percent higher than last year.

Rents in Defense Areas

Many of the thousands of new workers who have poured into some of the smaller cities to accept jobs in defense industries during the past few months have had great difficulty in finding suitable living quarters for themselves and their families at rents which they could afford to pay. Within a short time all available vacant houses in these cities, especially the lower-priced homes, were rented, thus creating a much greater demand for new homes than can possibly be met for some time to come. Some workers have had to accept makeshift quarters of various kinds, many have doubled up in houses constructed to accommodate only one family, and others are commuting from considerable distances to their work.

As a result, rents have been raised both for new workers and for older residents of the defense communities where the demand for housing has been increased greatly. The amount of increase in rents has varied considerably in different cities, depending upon the adequacy of the local supply of housing available to meet the increased demands. The rise in rents has been spectacular in some of the smaller cities near which large new defense plants or cantonments have been located. In New Britain, Conn., Hattiesburg, Miss., and El Paso, Tex., for example, rents were raised on two-thirds of the rented homes between October 1939 and April 1941. There have been comparatively few advances in rents in some of the larger cities, such as Los Angeles, Boston, New York, Memphis, and Houston, where the supply of vacant dwellings has been more nearly adequate to accommodate new workers. (*Continued on next page.*)

Rent increases in selected defense areas

[October 1939 to April 1941 [1]]

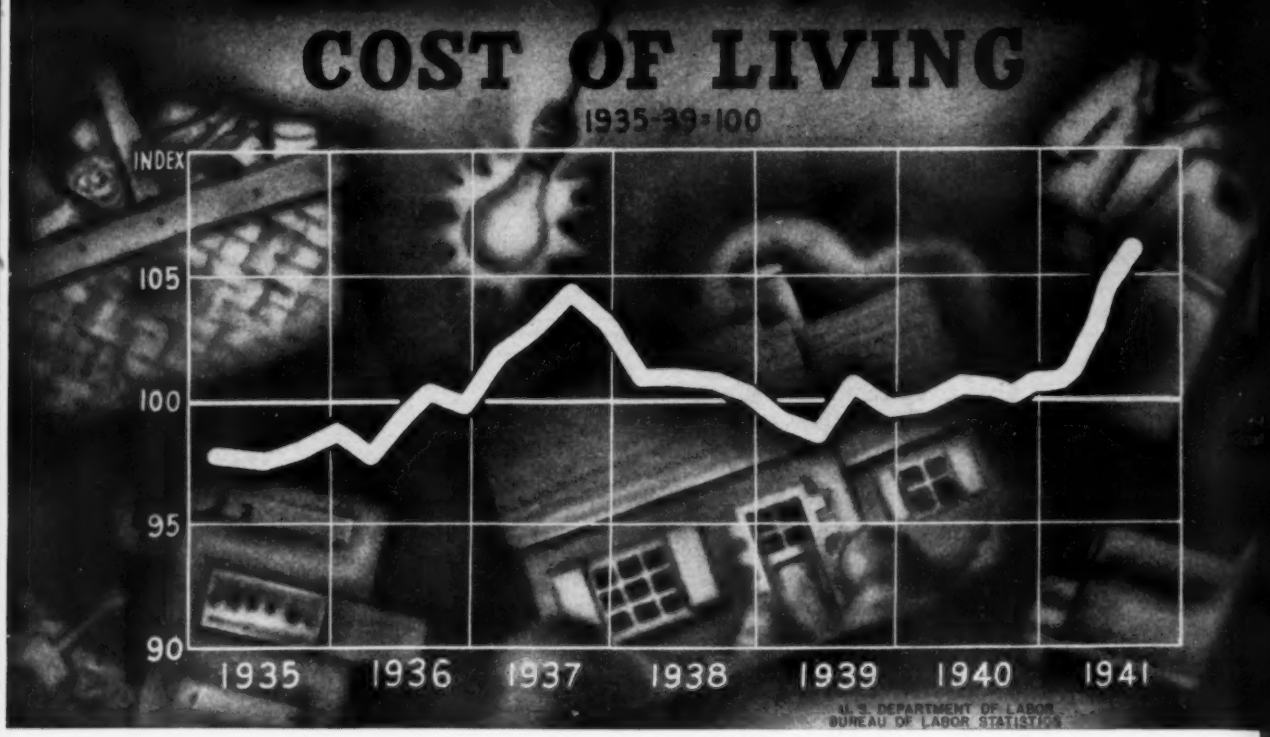
City	Percent of all rented homes affected	Average increase [2]	
		Dollars	Percent
Akron, Ohio	34	$2.98	11.8
Battle Creek, Mich.[3]	32	4.82	17.7
Bayonne, N. J.[4]	42	2.82	10.2
Bremerton, Wash	43	5.10	18.7
Bridgeport, Conn	39	3.46	14.0
Camden, N. J.:			
White	40	2.91	12.9
Other	16	2.29	16.8
Chester, Pa.:			
White	33	2.23	8.2
Other	45	2.02	10.9
Columbia, S. C.:			
White	33	5.23	17.3
Other	11	2.14	22.5
Corpus Christi, Tex.:			
White	45	4.25	16.3
Other	13	1.89	18.3
Elizabeth, N. J	31	3.26	9.1
El Paso, Tex.:			
White	65	4.48	16.9
Other	29	1.84	17.3
Gary, Ind	30	4.03	11.1
Hartford, Conn	36	3.02	10.5
Hattiesburg, Miss.:			
White	62	7.33	36.2
Other	56	1.50	24.1
Louisville, Ky., area.			
Louisville:			
White	32	3.10	14.5
Other	17	.91	9.9
New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind	48	4.16	28.1
Macon, Ga.:			
White	53	3.83	19.8
Other	38	1.20	18.3
New Britain, Conn	63	3.02	12.6
Pascagoula, Miss.:			
White	53	5.05	23.8
Other	27	1.64	33.8
Pontiac, Mich	50	4.01	16.1
Portsmouth, N. H.[3]	22	2.46	15.1
San Diego, Calif	43	4.76	17.5
Schenectady, N. Y.[4]	45	4.00	15.1
South Bend, Ind	52	4.18	19.3
Spartanburg, S. C.:			
White	26	4.58	23.1
Other	24	2.62	34.6
Tacoma, Wash	40	4.02	15.9
Tampa, Fla.:			
White	37	3.44	16.7
Other	23	2.53	22.0
Waterbury, Conn	46	2.48	9.9

[1] *Later data will soon be available for all of these cities.*

[2] *Data cannot be used as an average for the entire city because they cover only dwellings which reported rent increases during the period.*

[3] *Data cover the period from June 1939 to March 1941.*

[4] *Data cover the period from October 1939 to June 1941.*



Where rents have been raised, the increases have usually amounted to from $2.50 to $10, resulting in advances of 10 to 20 percent over rentals previously paid. In some cites, however, the percentage increases have been larger. In Hattiesburg, Miss., the average of the increases for white tenants was $6.95, in Columbia, S. C., $5, and in Kearny, N. J., Battle Creek, Mich., Spartanburg, S. C., Pascagoula, Miss., San Diego, Calif., and Bremerton, Wash., approximately $4.50. Many of these increases were for low-rent houses, and amounted to advances of 30 to 40 percent.

A larger share of the burden of rent increases has fallen on the class of homes renting for less than $30 per month than on the more expensive homes. In Bremerton, Wash., for example, 62 percent of the homes renting for less than $30 have been affected by rent increases as compared with 39 percent of the homes renting between $30 and $50. A similar comparison for Waterbury, Conn., shows increases on 77 percent of the lower-priced homes, as against 32 percent of the rentals of dwellings between $30 and $50. In general, rentals of $50 and over have remained relatively stable.

Cost of living in 20 large cities

Area and city	Index as of Aug. 15, 1941 [1935-39=100]	Percentage increase	
		July 15, 1941, to Aug. 15, 1941	Aug. 15, 1939, to Aug. 15, 1941
Average for 34 cities [1]	106.0	+0.8	+7.5
North Atlantic:			
Boston	104.9	+1.2	+8.0
Buffalo	108.5	+.5	+10.2
New York	105.3	+.5	+6.4
Philadelphia	104.4	+.9	+6.7
Pittsburgh	106.8	+.6	+8.5
South Atlantic:			
Baltimore	107.2	+.8	+8.6
Savannah	107.9	+.7	+8.7
North Central:			
Chicago	106.6	+.7	+8.0
Cincinnati	106.1	+1.6	+9.0
Cleveland	109.0	+1.8	+9.0
Detroit	107.4	+.4	+9.0
Kansas City	103.3	+1.1	+4.8
Minneapolis	106.9	+.8	+7.2
St. Louis	105.0	+.4	+7.0
South Central:			
Birmingham	108.2	+1.2	+9.8
Houston	105.7	+.8	+5.0
Western:			
Denver	104.7	+1.0	+6.2
Los Angeles	106.3	+.7	+5.8
San Francisco	106.1	+.5	+6.8
Seattle	108.5	+1.1	+8.2

[1] *Estimated.* [2] *No change.*

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1941

ncrease
ug. 15, 1939, o Aug. 15, 1941
+7.5
+8.0
+10.2
+6.4
+6.7
+8.5
+8.6
+8.7
+8.0
+9.0
+9.0
+9.0
+4.8
+7.2
+7.0
+9.8
+5.0
+6.2
+5.8
+6.8
+8.2